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### 1. [03.04: Vehicle Integration and Ground Processing](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

This subtopic seeks to create new and innovative technology solutions to improve safety and lower the life cycle costs of assembly, test, integration and processing of the ground and flight assets at our nation's spaceports and propulsion test facilities. The following areas are of particular interest: Control of Material Degradation

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### 2. [03.05: Advanced Motion Imaging](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

Digital motion imaging technologies provide great improvements over analog systems, but also present significant challenges. Digital High Definition Television (HDTV) cameras flown on the Shuttle and International Space Station have shown higher susceptibility to ionizing radiation damage, manifested by visible "dead" pixels in the image. In order to practically deploy HDTV cameras, sensors and processors need to survive operations on orbit for years without debilitating radiation damage that degrades image quality and performance.

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### 3. [03.06: Environmental Control Systems & Technologies for NR & Cubesats](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

A significant challenge faced by free-flying spacecraft and shared by ISS-bound experiment packages is the requirement for a controlled (or at least known) environment while the payload is awaiting launch on the launch vehicle or is in transit to the ISS. Due to the retirement of the Space Shuttle, NASA has a need for flight qualified, environmentally conditioned transportation systems compatible with new space launch systems capable of sustaining and extending the life of perishable materials and specimens until experiment packages can be installed and properly interfaced on-board ISS.

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### 4. [04: Navigation](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

NASA seeks innovative research in the areas of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) that have relevance to Space Communications and Navigation programs and goals, as described at (<https://www.spacecomm.nasa.gov/spacecomm/default.cfm>).

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### 5. [04.01: Metric Tracking of Launch Vehicles](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011 Open Date: 07-18-2011 Due Date: 09-08-2011 Close Date: 09-08-2011

The goal of this subtopic is to have a highly reliable way of tracking vehicles from launch to orbit. Launch vehicles can exhibit high dynamics during flight and there can be external interference on the GPS frequency. Proposals can either address a single area as described below or a combination of multiple areas. The following technology areas are of interest: Position, Attitude, and Inertial Metrics

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## **6. [04.02: PNT \(Positioning, Navigation, and Timing\) Sensors and Components](#)**

Release Date: 07-18-2011 Open Date: 07-18-2011 Due Date: 09-08-2011 Close Date: 09-08-2011

This subtopic seeks proposals that will serve NASA's ever-evolving set of near-Earth and interplanetary missions that require precise determination of spacecraft position and velocity in order to achieve mission success. While the definition of "precise" depends upon the mission context, typical scenarios have required meter-level or better position accuracies, and sub-millimeter-level per sec or better velocity accuracies. This solicitation is primarily focused on NASA's needs in four focused areas identified below.

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## **7. [04.03: Flight Dynamics Technologies and Software](#)**

Release Date: 07-18-2011 Open Date: 07-18-2011 Due Date: 09-08-2011 Close Date: 09-08-2011

NASA is beginning to invest in re-engineering its suite of tools and facilities that provide navigation and mission design services for design and operations of mid-term and long-term near-Earth and interplanetary missions. This solicitation seeks proposals that will develop the highly desired flight dynamics technologies and software that support these efforts. Proposals that leverage state-of-the-art capabilities already developed by NASA are especially encouraged, such as:

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## **8. [S1: Sensors, Detectors and Instruments](#)**

Release Date: 07-18-2011 Open Date: 07-18-2011 Due Date: 09-08-2011 Close Date: 09-08-2011

NASA's Science Mission Directorate (SMD) (<http://nasascience.nasa.gov/>) encompasses research in the areas of Astrophysics (<http://nasascience.nasa.gov/astrophysics>), Earth Science (<http://nasascience.nasa.gov/earth-science>), Heliophysics (<http://nasascience.nasa.gov/heliophysics>), and Planetary Science (<http://nasascience.nasa.gov/planetary-science>).

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## **[9. S1.01: Lidar and Laser System Components](#)**

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date:  
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Accurate measurements of atmospheric parameters with high spatial resolution from ground, airborne, and space-based platforms require advances in the state-of-the-art lidar technology with emphasis on compactness, efficiency, reliability, lifetime, and high performance. Innovative lidar component technologies that directly address the measurements of the atmosphere and surface topography of the Earth, Mars, the Moon, and other planetary bodies will be considered under this subtopic.

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## **[10. S1.02: Active Microwave Technologies](#)**

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date:  
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NASA employs active sensors (radars) for a wide range of remote sensing applications (for example, see: <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11820.html>). These sensors include low frequency (less than 10 MHz) sounders to G-band (160 GHz) radars for measuring precipitation and clouds and for planetary landing. We are seeking proposals for the development of innovative technologies to support future radar missions and applications. The areas of interest for this call are listed below:

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